

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA**

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JANE DOE

Plaintiff,

v.

Case No. 1:11 CV 1105

LINDA HOWARD  
RUSSELL HOWARD

Defendants.

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**MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO  
STRIKE DEFENDANT’S REQUEST TO DENY ENTRY OF DEFAULT AGAINST  
DEFENDANT RUSSELL HOWARD, OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE, FOR EXPEDITED  
DISCOVERY ON ISSUES RELATED TO SERVICE OF PROCESS**

Plaintiff Jane Doe hereby submits this Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of her Motion to Strike Defendant’s Request to Deny Entry of Default Against Defendant Russell Howard, or in the alternative, for Expedited Discovery on Issues Related to Service of Process. Defendant Linda Howard is not an attorney, and the law in this Circuit is clear that a non-attorney spouse is not entitled to represent her husband in federal court. No case holds otherwise, and there is no reason that this Court should deviate from the rule and reasoning articulated by other courts in this Circuit by permitting Mrs. Howard to proceed on her husband’s behalf. Accordingly, Mrs. Howard’s Request to Deny Entry of Default Against Defendant Russell Howard is improper and should be stricken from the record.

Alternatively, if the Court concludes that Mrs. Howard’s filing should not be stricken, then Ms. Doe respectfully requests that she be permitted to conduct limited, expedited discovery

on issues relating to service of process so that she can fully and adequately respond to the Request to Deny Entry of Default on the merits.

### **BACKGROUND**

Ms. Doe filed a Complaint against Defendants Linda Howard and Russell Howard on October 12, 2011, alleging claims arising out of involuntary servitude, forced labor, sexual abuse, and human trafficking.<sup>1</sup> ECF No. 1. The Complaint was served on Mrs. Howard personally and on Mr. Howard by substitute service. *See* ECF Nos. 16 & 26 (reflecting service of both the initial Complaint and First Amended Complaint on Mr. Howard, by substitute service). Mrs. Howard, proceeding pro se, filed an Answer on December 2, 2011. ECF No. 27. Mr. Howard has not filed an Answer. On February 8, 2012, Ms. Doe filed a Request to Enter Default Against Defendant Russell Howard, ECF No. 35, and on February 10, 2012, the Clerk of the Court entered default in accordance with Rule 55(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. ECF No. 36. On February 17, 2012, Mrs. Howard filed a Request to Deny Entry of Default Against Defendant Russell Howard. ECF No. 37. Mrs. Howard's "request" alleges that the default entered by the Clerk should be "denied" because service of process on Mr. Howard was insufficient under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. *See id.*

### **ARGUMENT**

#### **I. Because Mrs. Howard Is Not Permitted To Represent Her Husband, Her Request To Deny Entry Of Default Is Improper And Should Be Stricken.**

Mrs. Howard's Request to Deny Entry of Default constitutes an improper attempt to seek relief on her husband's behalf. Mr. and Mrs. Howard are separately named defendants in this action, and the litigation up to this point has proceeded as such. As noted above, Mrs. Howard filed an answer on her own behalf on December 2, 2011. Since that time, Mrs. Howard,

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<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff subsequently filed a First Amended Complaint on November 14, 2011. ECF No. 18.

proceeding pro se, and Ms. Doe, through counsel, have met and conferred in accordance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(f). *See* ECF No. 34 (Plaintiff Jane Doe’s Rule 26(f) Report). By contrast, Mr. Howard has not filed an answer or otherwise responded to Ms. Doe’s complaint, nor did he take part in the Rule 26(f) conference. Accordingly, the default entered against Mr. Howard by the Clerk of the Court is not an action against Mrs. Howard and has no bearing whatsoever on the claims asserted against her. Mrs. Howard’s request therefore appears to be a request for relief by Mrs. Howard made on behalf of Mr. Howard, her husband.

Although Mrs. Howard is entitled to proceed pro se under 28 U.S.C. § 1654, that statute does not give her the right to appear on someone else’s behalf. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1654 (“In all courts of the United States the parties may plead and conduct *their own cases personally* or by counsel . . . .” (emphasis added)); *Myers v. Loudoun County Pub. Schs.*, 418 F.3d 395, 400 (4th Cir. 2005); *Witherspoon v. Jeffords Agency, Inc.*, 88 F. App’x 659, 659 (4th Cir. 2004) (per curiam); *Gallo v. United States*, 331 F. Supp. 2d 446, 447 (E.D. Va. 2004). As the Fourth Circuit explained in *Myers*, “[a]n individual unquestionably has the right to litigate his *own* claims in federal court, before both the district and appellate courts. . . . The right to litigate for oneself, however, does not create a coordinate right to litigate for *others*.” *Myers*, 418 F.3d at 400 (emphasis in original). To the contrary, an attempt by a party who is not a licensed attorney to represent the rights of others constitutes the unauthorized practice of law, even when the party being represented by the non-lawyer is a spouse or child. *See id.* at 401 (holding that “non-attorney parents generally may not litigate the claims of their minor children in federal court”); *Securities & Exchange Comm’n v. White*, Civ. Action No. 8:11-944-HMH-KFM, 2011 WL 1544202, at \*2 (D.S.C. Apr. 22, 2011) (concluding that the movant’s wife, a non-attorney, could not represent him even though the wife had the authority under a power of attorney to act on her

husband's behalf); *Gallo*, 331 F. Supp. 2d at 447-48 (rejecting mother's attempt to represent her infant child in suit seeking damages for injuries sustained from negligent medical care by military personnel).

Courts within the Fourth Circuit addressing these issues have made clear that the prohibition on pro se parties representing other unrepresented individuals is not based merely on a technical reading of 28 U.S.C. § 1654. Rather, two important considerations reinforce the rule: "the state interest in regulating the practice of law and the importance of adequate legal representation to the litigant." *Gallo*, 331 F. Supp. 2d at 447 (citing *Brown v. Ortho Diagnostic Sys., Inc.*, 868 F. Supp. 168, 171-72 (E.D. Va. 1994)); *see also Myers*, 418 F.3d at 400 ("The reasoning behind this rule is two-fold: it protects the rights of those before the court, and jealously guards the judiciary's authority to govern those who practice in its courtrooms." (internal citations omitted)). Permitting Mrs. Howard to litigate on her husband's behalf would clearly undercut both of these principles, jeopardizing Mr. Howard's rights and subjecting Ms. Doe and this Court to the burden of forbearing Mrs. Howard's representation on his behalf. *See Brown v. Ortho Diagnostic Sys., Inc.*, 868 F. Supp. 168, 171-72 (E.D. Va. 1994) ("Regulation that excludes non-lawyers from representing others reflects that the conduct of litigation by a nonlawyer creates unusual burdens not only for the party he represents, but also for his adversaries and the court."). For these reasons, the Court should strike Mrs. Howard's filing from the record.

**II. If This Court Denies The Motion To Strike, Ms. Doe Is Entitled To Discovery on the Sufficiency of Service of Process.**

In the event that this Court does not agree that Mrs. Howard's filing should be stricken, Ms. Doe will – and expressly reserves the right to – respond on the merits to the Request to Deny Entry of Default, in which Mrs. Howard argues that there was "insufficient service of process"

on Mr. Howard. *See* ECF No. 37. But because the propriety of service “turns on the facts and circumstances of each case,” *Ali v. Mid-Atlantic Settlement Servs., Inc.*, 233 F.R.D. 32, 35 (D.D.C. 2006), Ms. Doe respectfully requests that she be given an opportunity to conduct expedited jurisdictional discovery on issues related to service of process before being required to file a substantive response to Mrs. Howard’s filing.

This Court has broad authority to authorize discovery on issues related to personal jurisdiction and service of process. *See, e.g., Base Metal Trading, Ltd. v. OJSC “Novokuznetsky Aluminum Factory”*, 283 F.3d 208, 216 n.3 (4th Cir. 2002) (“[T]he decision of whether or not to permit jurisdictional discovery is a matter committed to the sound discretion of the district court.”); *Weinstein v. Todd Marine Enters., Inc.*, 115 F. Supp. 2d 668, 676 (E.D. Va. 2000) (“A district court may allow a party asserting jurisdiction to conduct discovery to help establish the jurisdictional facts, and the court of appeals will overturn that determination only for abuse of discretion.” (citing *Insurance Corp. of Ireland, Ltd. v. Compagnie des Bauxites de Guinee*, 456 U.S. 694, 697 (1982), and *Mylan Labs., Inc. v. Akzo, N.V.*, 2 F.3d 56, 64 (4th Cir. 1993))). Jurisdictional discovery is both proper and advisable where the plaintiff demonstrates that such discovery is needed to oppose the defendant’s challenge to jurisdiction. *See Rich v. KIS Cal., Inc.*, 121 F.R.D. 254, 259 (M.D.N.C. 1988); *see also Sideman de Blake v. Republic of Argentina*, 965 F.2d 699, 713 (9th Cir. 1992) (“Where pertinent facts bearing on the question of jurisdiction are in dispute, discovery should be allowed . . . .” (quotation marks omitted)).

Limited discovery on issues related to the sufficiency of service of process on Mr. Howard is clearly appropriate here. In this case, a process server served Mr. Howard by delivering copies of both the Complaint and the First Amended Complaint (along with summonses) to Mrs. Howard at their apartment in Arlington, Virginia. *See* ECF Nos. 16 & 26.

If service has been properly challenged, Ms. Doe could contend that this service was proper pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(e)(2)(B), which permits service by “leaving a copy of [the summons and of the complaint] at the individual’s dwelling or usual place of abode with someone of suitable age and discretion who resides there.” In addition, Ms. Doe could argue that Rule 4 should be liberally construed to effectuate service because Mr. Howard has received actual notice of the pendency of the action. *See, e.g., Armo, Inc. v. Penrod-Stauffer Bldg. Sys.*, 733 F.2d 1087, 1089 (4th Cir. 1984).

Discovery is necessary to permit Ms. Doe to establish facts in support of these contentions. In particular, Ms. Doe will need discovery on questions related to whether the Arlington apartment is Mr. Howard’s “dwelling or usual place of abode,” such as whether he receives mail at that address, whether his name is listed on the lease for the apartment, and whether he continues to reside there. Likewise, discovery is needed to determine whether Mr. Howard has received actual notice of the lawsuit through, for example, written or oral communications with Mrs. Howard. Accordingly, in the event that the Court denies the motion to strike, Ms. Doe respectfully requests that the Court (1) order expedited discovery on these issues, and (2) extend the deadline for Ms. Doe to respond to Mrs. Howard’s Request to Deny Request for Default until such discovery has been completed.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: February 24, 2012

By: \_\_\_\_\_/s/ Daniel E. Chudd\_\_\_\_\_  
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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on February 24, 2012, a true and correct copy of the foregoing Memorandum of Points and Authorities was electronically filed. As such, this notice was served on all parties who are deemed to have consented to electronic service. I also caused to be served by U.S. Mail and electronic mail a copy of the Memorandum of Points and Authorities upon the following:

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